of Kerala could not utilise the agreed quantity of water due to severe financial constraints. The State of Kerala has sanctioned a scheme in September, 1997 for utilisation of 0.718 TMC of water of Bhavani river for irrigating 2000 ha. of land and for providing drinking water supply for a population of 22000 in the drought prone areas of Mannakkad, Anamooli and Thenkara villages of Palakkad district and has started construction of the same. The State of Tamil Nadu has objected to the undertaking of construction of the scheme by the State of Kerala and filed Petition before the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal in January, 2003. The Tribunal has listed the matter for 6th March, 2003.

Survey regarding declining water level

1378. SHRI BACHANI LEKHRAJ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey on constantly declining water level in the country, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by Government on the survey report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) A long-term analysis of ground water levels by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources during the years 1982-2001 indicates decline in ground water levels by more than 4 metres in some districts of various States of the country, including the State of Gujarat. The names of the States/districts having pockets with fall in water level in the last twenty years (1982—2001) are given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(c) Water being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to plan, finance and execute schemes for augmenting water resources. The Central Government has initiated following measures to recharge the underground water source:—

(i) Implementation of a Central Sector Scheme for Study of Recharge to Ground Water in the country.

(ii) Circulation of Manual/Guidelines on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.

(iii) Circulation of a Model Bill in the year 1970 which was re-circulated in 1992 and again in 1996 to all the States/Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.

(iv) Organisation of mass awareness programmes and training courses on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water.

(v) Constitution of Central Ground Water Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.

(vi) Launching of a website on Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (www.cgwbindia.com) to make aware and educate the public about various techniques of harvesting rainwater and store it for future use.

Statement

Name of the districts (in parts) showing fall of water level of more than 4m. in last twenty years (1982—2001)

(*Pre-monsoon Period*)

Sl. No.	State	Fall in Water Level (@ more than 20 cm per year)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Warangal, Vijayanagaram, Visakhapatnam
2.	Assam	Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi-Anglong, Morigaon
3.	Bihar	Gaya
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Champa, Dantewada, Durg, Janjgir, Kanker, Raigarh

1	2	3
5.	Delhi	South West, South, New Delhi, North West, West, Central
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Baroda, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Valsad
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Yamunagar
8.	Jharkhand	Giridih, Lohardaga, Palamu
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagara, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppala, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Uttar Kannada
10.	Kerala	Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Katni, Khandwa, Khargone, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinghpur, Nimach, Panna, Raisen, Ratlam, Rajgarh, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Vidisha
12.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Nasik, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur, Thane, Wardha, Yavatmal
13.	Orissa	Angul, Balasore, Bolangir, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri, Nayagarh, Nowrangpur, Phulbani, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Suvarnpur
14.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur
15.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur
16.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharampuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Madras, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Sivaganga, Tanjavur, Triunelveli, Tiruvallur, Tiruvarur Theni, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin
17.	Tripura	South Tripura, West Tripura

1	2	3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Badaun, Banda, Ballia, Barabanki, Bareilly, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Fatehgarh, Fatehpur, Ghaziabad, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pratapgarh, Raebareilli, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Unnao
19.	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, Purulia

Sutlej-Yamuna Link

1379. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation from the major political parties in Haryana had met the Prime Minister in January, 2003 in connection with the non-implementation of the decision of the Supreme Court on Sutlej-Yamuna link by the Government of Punjab;

(b) if so, what are the details of their demand; and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The review petition filed by the State of Punjab having been dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 5th March, 2002, the Union Government should construct the Punjab portion of the Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal through its own agency as expeditiously as possible in pursuance of the judgement and order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 15th January, 2002 so that Haryana is able to draw full quantity of water that has been allotted to its share.

(c) For working out a contingency plan for the completion of the canal, the requisite information such as details of the works, the revised costs and construction schedule have been requested from Government of Punjab, who had executed the works so far and under whose control the canal works are vested at present. The information is awaited and the matter is being continuously pursued with the State Government.